IN THE SPECIFICATION

The Applicants request that paragraph [0018] of the printed publication of this application (the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 16 of the application) be amended as follows:

Referring to FIG. 4, the widths corresponding to the points along the longitudinal direction of the light transparent slot 212 are not all the same, wherein the widths corresponding to the points at the two sides 214 are ~~lager~~ larger than the width corresponding to the point at the middle region 216. The width corresponding to the point at the middle region 216 is determined by the width of the light cone of the image 224 and the allowable error of the reflected angles of the reflectors 230 that are multiplied by a safety coefficient. The widths corresponding to the points at the two sides 214 are determined by the width of the light cone of the image 224, the allowable error of the reflected angles of the reflectors 230 and the allowable error of welding the optical sensor 250 onto the printed circuit board 260 that are multiplied by a safety coefficient. The allowable error of welding the optical sensor 250 onto the printed circuit board 260 is the allowable error of inclining the optical sensor 250. Because the factors affecting the error variation of the width corresponding to the point at the middle region 216 are fewer than those affecting the error variation of the widths corresponding to the points at the two sides 214, the width corresponding to the point at the middle region 216 can be designed to be smaller than the widths corresponding to the points at the two sides 214. The light transparent slot 212 is shaped like dual-trumpets. Besides, the light transparent slot 212 can be formed while the case 210 is fabricated by injection molding.

The Applicants also request that paragraph [0005] the printed publication of this application be corrected as follows (this paragraph appears to be correct in the filed application):

In a scanning system, one of the critical factors affecting scanning qualities is whether an image of a scanned document can be accurately received by an optical sensor so that the optimum effect of receiving the image can be obtained under the optimum operation of the optical sensor. However, in general, it is possible that the effect of dispersion of light makes the image of a scanned document not accurately to be received by the optical sensor. Referring to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, FIG. 1 is a schematic view showing the internal structure of a conventional scanning chassis; FIG. 2 is a top view schematically showing a conventional light transparent slot. A scanning chassis 100 mounted under a glass panel 190 is suited for scanning a document 180 put on the glass panel 190. The scanning chassis 100 can move in a

right or left direction to scan the document 180. The scanning chassis 100 includes a case 110, a light source 120, three reflectors 130, a lens assembly 140, an optical sensor 150 and a printed circuit board 160. The light source 120 is mounted on a light carrier [[18]]118 of the case 110 and neighbors the glass panel 190. The reflector 130 and the lens assembly 140 are mounted inside the case 110. The optical sensor 150 is mounted on the printed circuit board 160 screwed on the case 110. The optical sensor 150 can be electrically connected with the printed circuit board 160. The case 110 has a light transparent slot 112 through which the image 124 of the document 190 can pass into the inside of the case 110. The light source 120 is, for example, a fluorescent lamp that can emanate light 122. The light 122 can illuminate the document 180 through the glass panel 190 and an image 124 can be generated at the place where the document 180 is illuminated by the light 122. Passing through the glass panel 190 and the light transparent slot 112, the image 124 can be projected on the reflector 130 and then the reflector 130 can reflect the image 124 in order that the image 124 can be projected on the lens assembly 140. Subsequently, the lens assembly 140 can refract the image 124 and then the refracted image 124 can be projected on the optical sensor 150.